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AUGUST-NOVEMBER, 1924

FLOWERS THAT GROW FOR EVERYBODY

Oronogo
Flower Gardens

CARTERVILLE, MO.

BENJAMIN C. AUTEN

Terms: Cash with order. No charge for packing. Goods offered subject to previous sale. All prices include delivery by mail or express.

Of tulip and narcissus bulbs, if total of order amounts to 100 bulbs or more, 25 of a variety will be furnished for one-fourth the price of a hundred.

Items quoted only in small quantities can be furnished only in small quantities, and at the printed prices.

Bulbs shipped on receipt of order, plants in regular routine of digging and shipping. Bulbs and plants not shipped together.

No guarantee goes with my bulbs or plants, but I take extreme pains to have them true to name, and it is on them I depend for future orders. Write me, however, if you fail to have success with them. It is important for me to know.

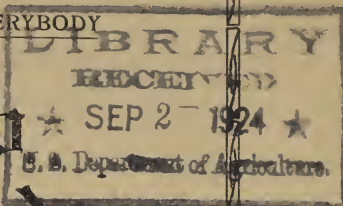
If a mistake is made in the filling of your order or the package reaches you in bad condition, write me. I do not know of it unless you do.

If you do not hear from your orders in a reasonable length of time, write. Orders may get lost on the way, may possibly be overlooked after receipt, or the shipment may go astray.

Order early and plant early, while the bulbs are still fresh and solid.

Next year's price-list will as a matter of course be sent to all this year's customers.

MY OWN GROWING ONLY



BULBS TO BLOOM INDOORS

Some varieties of hyacinth, tulip and narcissus bulbs are easily forced, as it is called, or brought into bloom indoors in winter. In forcing there are certain fundamental facts and principles that must be kept in mind and followed. When potted or set in the glasses, the bulbs must not be allowed to grow at once, but must be placed where it is dark and cool for from six to ten weeks. During this time they will develop the bud in the bulb, and grow an enormous mass of roots. When this has taken place, the bulbs are ready to grow and blossom whenever brought to the living room, to warmth and light. The most forward ones can be brought out from time to time for succession. It is not the time of potting, but the time of bringing out, that determines the time of blooming.

The bringing out should be gradual, by stages, and extend over a period of four or five days before giving full heat and light. After bringing out, the plants should never be subjected to a chill, nor should the temperature ever be high, or the buds will blast. Narcissi prefer a temperature not much, if any, above sixty degrees.

Potting can be done as soon as the bulbs are obtainable, and the best plan with potted bulbs is to bury pot and all about six inches deep in a moist shady place. Just before the ground freezes they can be dug up and placed in the cellar or a cool closet. Bulbs to be grown in water should be allowed to complete their summer ripening before being started. Probably an American-grown bulb could be put in water by October 1, if southern grown, and a Holland-grown bulb by December 1—possibly earlier.

Whether in pots, or in glasses with water, or with bulb fiber, pebbles or charcoal, the moisture supply must be never-failing. If the growing root-tips once become really dry, the bulb is ruined. With potted bulbs, except while buried, watering must be looked after every two or three days. When the bulbs are growing in water alone or in water with pebbles, the water must be kept constantly against the base of the bulbs until the roots are formed and growing, and kept nearly so even then, so the roots can always be in water. Do not use any fertilizer in the water, as it will make the water foul and will spoil the bulbs.

When bulb fiber is used, the dish must be one that holds water, the fiber sifted in very lightly, the bulb set as in soil, and the fiber moistened and kept moist, the authorities say, without any surplus water, the excess being poured off. My objection to fiber has been that the bulbs have walked up into the air as the roots grew, instead of the roots going down into the fiber. With soil or with the prepared fiber or with charcoal the bulbs will be better nourished than with only water, and therefore stronger to plant for the next season, but the flowers will be no better.

For growing in plain water a bulb-glass is best. A milk bottle or any wide-mouthed bottle that will hold the bulb sitting on top can be used, but it is difficult to replenish the water. A wide-open dish can be used, filling in with large pebbles to support the bulb, but there is the same objection to the pebbles as to the bulb fiber, the roots push against the pebbles and upset the bulb. Some charcoal and some form of lime, such as oyster shell chicken grit, or pieces of limestone or old mortar, should be in the bottom of the dish to keep the water sweet.

The best material for the forcing of bulbs, the easiest to manage, and the surest of success in inexperienced hands, is common poultry-grit charcoal. Any glass or earthenware dish can be used that is

three inches or more deep, and that will hold water. Tin or other metal should not be used, as metal is poisonous to the growing roots. Fill the dish to an inch or half-inch from the top, nest the bulb or bulbs one-third their depth in the top of the charcoal, then fill with water to the top of the charcoal. Never permit the level of the water to reach the bottom of the dish. The rest of the management is as already directed.

Bulbs that have been forced can not be forced again the following winter, but can be set in the ground for outdoor growing. After they have bloomed indoors, they should be kept growing until the leaves turn yellow, then planted at once or allowed to dry and cure for planting in the fall.

THE NARCISSUS

Narcissi thrive best in a firm, well-drained soil, in a moist, shady location, and do well planted along a fence, and in out-of-the-way places where they can remain undisturbed for several years. Manure should not be used in the soil in which they are planted, but can be used as a top dressing after planting. If Narcissi are to remain only one year, they can be planted very thickly, with as little as one inch clear space from bulb to bulb; if to remain indefinitely, they should be six inches or more apart.

The bulbs should be planted with three or four inches of soil over them, and must not be taken up until the leaves turn yellow in mid-summer, nor should the leaves be cut off while green, or the bulbs will not blossom the following year. Just about the time the leaves are fully dead, the bulbs start new roots for the next season's growth, and digging, therefore, should not be delayed beyond this time or the new roots will be destroyed and the bulbs weakened. Re-planting can be done at once, or at any time before winter, but the earlier the better, as the bulbs begin root growth soon after planting, and the longer they are in the ground the stronger they will be. Besides, there is no better storage for them than in the ground where they are to grow. Unplanted bulbs lose strength more and more rapidly after the first of September.

THE TULIP

Plant in a soil well drained, but sufficiently firm and compact to retain moisture throughout even an excessively dry and cold winter. Do not use manure nor any other trash in the soil when planting. Immediately before planting I drill into the bottom of the furrow a small quantity of tobacco dust and fine-ground steamed bone, and mix it with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. Set the bulbs so their tops will be about three inches below the leveled surface. Six inches from bulb to bulb is a good distance, though, if space is limited or the bulbs are small, five or even four inches will do. It probably is better not to plant where tulips grew the year preceding. Continued success is better assured by digging and replanting every year, though bulbs small when planted can well remain two or even three years.

If rapid increase of the stock of bulbs is desired, the buds should be picked when just ready to open. In cutting the blossoms, the stem should never be cut to the ground, unless the bulb is to be thrown away. The two bottom leaves should be left on the plant to nourish and mature the bulbs. All blooms should be picked and removed from the beds before they shatter.

THE PEONY

A Peony plant, like an apple tree, is a long-time investment, giving returns in increasing measure for years. Moreover, its propagation is slow and expensive as compared with that of most other kinds of nursery stock. Do not wonder, then, at what may seem a disproportionately high price, nor begrudge it.

Peonies must be handled only in the fall. Probably the first of September is as early as digging should be done, and planting should be early enough to give the new root growth a hold on the soil before winter, at least a month, probably longer, before settled cold weather.

Peonies prefer a rank, rich, moist, well-drained soil in full sun. No manure should be used in the soil in which they are set, and some growers object to the use of manure at all, advocating lime, bone meal, wood ashes, and perhaps a little potash.

The plant should be so placed that the top bud will be about two inches below the leveled surface. If the soil is not well drained, the roots should be set shallow by laying the plant in position slantwise, or even horizontal, and any projecting dead stem should be cut off well below the surface to avoid heaving by frost. For permanent planting in good soil, four feet of space should be given. If soil is very rich, and heavy fertilizing is to be kept up, a spacing of five feet in the rows with rows six feet apart may not be more than enough. This may seem excessive for two or three years but the surplus space can be utilized for bulbs, for temporary plants, or even for vegetables.

To secure the heaviest blooms for cutting, all side-buds should be pinched off the stem while still small, and some varieties should always be disbudded when the blooms are to be cut. For a display of bloom on the plant it is perhaps better not to disbud, and some varieties give well-balanced sprays that are more beautiful for cutting than the heavier and stiffer display blooms secured by disbudding.

To secure blooms with the best color, the buds should be left on the plant only until partly open, then cut and taken indoors. Outdoors, the sun bleaches the colors of the flowers and destroys the warmth of tone. Any good plant can spare several of the best stalks for indoor blooming without the outdoor display being impaired.

In cutting, the stalks should never be cut full length, or the plant will be injured; at least three good leaves should be left on every stub. Neither should the plant ever be cut down until dying back for winter.

Keep careful watch both before and after blooming, and any stalks that wilt and droop cut off below the surface of the ground and burn at once. Also cut off all dead buds as soon as it can be seen they are dead, cutting two or three inches down on the healthy stalk, and burn at once. The old statement that the Peony is a plant without diseases is a sadly disproven fairy tale. Troubles are not usually very serious, however, in a small planting.

Ants do not attack the living tissue of the Peony in any way whatever. They drink off the syrup that exudes from the buds.

Failure to bloom may be due to planting too deep; to planting too shallow; to moving in the wrong season; to freezing of the buds in spring; to cutting off the tops before fall; to incongenial soil; to disease of the roots; to killing of the buds by disease; to crowding by grass or weeds; to soil too soggy; to soil that dries out, as near

a foundation or under the eaves; to robbing of plant food and moisture by neighboring trees or bushes; to lack of moisture, particularly during fall or winter; to injury of the roots or of the root-buds by careless use of cultivating tools; to neglect of cultivation.

NARCISSUS BULBS

The Narcissus is a simple flower, yet through the ages it has found a place in song and story. Its colors, though never showy, are pure, intense, and brilliant. Though all are of the same form, the variety of forms of its blooms is equaled by that of few, if any, other flowers. Their symmetry and poise give them beauty, their simplicity gives them character, and their beauty and character give them a charm ever compelling.

Do not ask me what kinds to buy: I can not see for you. There are people who, if they were to buy ten bulbs this year, would buy all Emperor; if ten thousand next year, all Emperor; if ten million the year after, every one an Emperor. My list is not made for them. The world is not made up of Emperors, nor can the narcissus world be symbolized by an Emperor. If you buy one of every kind listed, you will not have enough. I have nearly two hundred, all as different, and as distinctly recognizable to me as are your friends to you whom you meet on the street or at church. The narcissus is a world, a joyous one: introduce yourself into it.

Narcissi are roughly classified into types according to the proportionate length of the trumpet, or cup, and by color into yellow (Y), white (W), and bicolor (Bic). A bicolor flower has the perianth segments, the wings, white or nearly so. Some of the varieties, technically bicolors, such as all the poeticus varieties and some of the Barrii and Poetaz varieties, are white in general effect, and therefore so classified here.

The Ajax (Aj) type is the one with the long trumpet, the Incomparabilis (Inc) type has the half-length trumpet, or cup, the Barrii (Bar) the quarter-length cup. The Poeticus (Pt) has white perianth with a little flat red-edged saucer in the center. The Tazetta (Tz) and Poetaz (Pz) types are bunch flowered and the blooms have small cups, likewise also the Jonquil (Jq). The Leedsii (Ld) type is of the form of the Incomparabilis and Barrii types, but the flowers are primrose-white in color. Narcissi are classified also as single or double, and again from early to late according to the time of bloom, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the latest of all. I may not get the time of bloom exactly right for all the varieties, but none will be far wrong.

I can not offer all the varieties every year. Each year there will be new ones offered, and some will have disappeared for a few years.

N. B. The government has announced that after next year the importation of narcissus bulbs will be prohibited. As this means that the bulbs will be not only high in price, but scarce, it means also that to stock up with bulbs now is not only good foresight, but good business investment.

All the narcissi are delightfully fragrant, each type having its characteristic odor, yet with much variation in the different varieties. These bulbs are ready now.

Albatross. BarW5F. A large, flat, white flower with red-rimmed yellow eye. Robust grower. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Ariadne. LdW3F. Similar to Mrs. Langtry, but a finer flower. Trumpet ivory-white, very broad and spreading. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c, 100 for \$5.40.

Beatrice. LdW4. A tall-stemmed, small white flower of the choicest quality. The cup looks as if carved from solid ivory. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Blood Orange. BarBic5. A star-shaped creamy-white flower with very brilliant orange-red cup. A very charming variety. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Campernelle Rugulosus. JqY2F. Rich golden yellow. A larger flower than the true jonquil. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Chaucer. PtW3F. The earliest of the poeticus varieties, and one of the loveliest. The eye is small and very brilliant. 10c, 3 for 27c, 12 for 96c.

Coeur de Lion. BarY5. A star-shaped flower of grand style. Deep yellow with reddish cup. This variety may not give a typical bloom until the second year, as the arid climate here does not properly develop the bud. 12c, 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20.

Conspicuous. BarY4F. Known in the florist trade as "The Yellow Poeticus." One of the old dependables. The short cup is rimmed rich red. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c, 100 for \$4.20.

Dorothy Wemyss. BarW4. Like the preceding, but with the perianth segments, the "petals," white instead of yellow. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 78c.

Duke of Bedford. AjBic2F. A massive flower similar to Victoria. Very early. 24c.

Elvira. PzW3F. Several flowers on a stem, white, with pale yellow cup. A strong grower, and the most dependable of the poetaz type. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Emperor. AjY3FF. A fine big flower. 9c, 3 for 24c, 12 for 90c.

Fairy Queen. LdW2F. A pure-white flower of heavy substance, cup ivory-white. A strong grower. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Firebrand. BarW3. A rather small, creamy-white, star-shaped flower with very brilliant red cup. 8c, 3 for 21c, 6 for 40c.

Gem. LdW3. An elegant little white flower of distinctive form and coloring. 7c, 3 for 18c.

Gloria Mundi. IncY3F. A flower similar to Sir Watkin, but with the cup stained orange-scarlet. 8c, 3 for 21c, 6 for 40c.

Glory. PtW4. A large flower, of snowy whiteness. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

Grandiflorus. PtW5F. This is the largest of the poeticus varieties, and the most robust grower. It is a broad, wingy, floppy flower, the sauciest, also the most effective for decorating, of all the poeticus varieties. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Greenheart. BarW6. This is a quill-petaled, twin-flowered variety, of exquisite fragrance. Unlike any other narcissus I ever saw. 12c, 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20.

Horace. PtW5. A very brilliant variety, with the eye red nearly to the center. 10c, 3 for 27c, 12 for 96c.

Ideal. PzBic3. White, with very small deep-orange cup. Several flowers on a stem. 8c, 3 for 21c.

Ivornia. IncBic6. Flower of the most brilliant white, with short straight cup of clearest yellow. Very late. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Jonquil. JqY5F. The smallest of all the narcissi, the richest pure yellow in color, and the richest and most exquisite in odor. One to three flowers on a stem. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 36c, 25 for 60c.

King Edward. PtW5FF. Probably the snowiest white in color and the heaviest in substance of all the poeticus varieties. Except in soils that suit it, it is rather a weak grower. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 66c, 25 for \$1.25.

Lady Bird. IncY2F. Rich yellow, the long, slender cup suffused brilliant red. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Laureate. PtW4. A choice poeticus variety. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Lucia. LdW4F. A tall, strong grower. Flower pure white, cup slightly tinged yellow. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c, 100 for \$5.40.

Lucifer. IncBic3F. A large white flower, which carries itself in superb style. The long slender cup is shaded to bright red at the edge. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Mrs. Thompson. AjW2. An early primrose-white large-trumpet variety. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

Monarch. AjY3F. A massive flower of the style of Emperor, but richer in color, and more refined both in color and in texture. 30c.

Orange Cup. AjY1. This probably is not the correct name. The flower is very early, rich yellow. The large trumpet is very short, the outer third of it being spread out parallel to and but little above the flat perianth. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Sir Watkin. IncY2FF. A large, bold, early yellow flower, with large flaring cup of deep yellow. One of the most desirable of all narcissi. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Steadfast. IncBic5. Snowy-white flat perianth and straight orange cup. Late. A strong grower, with fine stems. 12c, 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20.

Strongbow. IncBic5. A dwarf but very sturdy flower similar to Ivornia. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Torch. IncY3. A very large wingy flower of rich yellow, with brilliant red cup. 10c, 3 for 27c, 12 for 96c.

Victoria. AjBic2FF. Of all the bicolor narcissi in ordinary commerce, some may be bigger than this, some different of season, some different in style, some higher in price, but none is of choicer quality, more beautiful, or more satisfactory for any purpose. The perianth segments are creamy white, the trumpet is bold of form and rich yellow in color, the fragrance exquisite. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c, 100 for \$5.40.

Vivid. BarBic4. Wings of creamy white, cup red. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c.

White Slave. LdW3. Similar to White Lady, but superior in every detail. Large flat white flower, with very small crinkled cup of citron-yellow. 10c, 3 for 27c.

White Standard. PtW4. A flower of purest creamy white, like Poeticus Poetarum, but of first class substance, and larger and more solid. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

William Goldring. AjW1F. Sometimes called the "Swan's Neck Daffodil," also "Dog-eared Daffodil." A very dainty, nearly pure white variety, an easy forcer, and especially beautiful when forced. In fact, all narcissi that force will give finer flowers under forcing than in outdoor growing. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Will Scarlet. IncBic5. Perianth creamy white, cup broad and flaring, of deep vivid orange-red. A unique variety. 20c.

"F" means that a flower is a good forcer, "FF" that it is an extra good one. Many of the kind not marked are also good forcings, but I have marked only the ones I know. In general, all early varieties will force.

Remember: These prices include postage.

N. B. I have no quantity rates on narcissus bulbs this year.

BULB SUPPLIES

Bulb Fiber. To use with water in growing bulbs. If lumpy, wet it and pulverize the lumps. Sift into the dish as loosely as possible. 25c per pound. 5 pounds or more at 20c.

Limestone. Fine-ground. A little in potting soil loosens it and keeps it sweet. 20c per pound. 5 pounds or more at 15c per pound. Very cheap in one-hundred-pound bags by freight. Write for prices.

Charcoal. Poultry-grit size. Better than pebbles or fiber to use with water in growing bulbs. 35c per gallon. Any store that sells poultry supplies, possibly your grocery, can furnish it at a fraction of the price. It is troublesome to mail, and I had rather fill orders for it only when not otherwise easily obtainable. Very cheap in fifty-pound bags by freight. Write for prices.

TULIP BULBS

The best time to plant tulip bulbs, also hyacinth and narcissus bulbs, is just as soon as the summer heat and drouth are broken. At that time, if they are in the ground, they begin root growth and begin gathering strength for spring growth, and making bud development for spring blooming. If the bulbs can not be procured so soon as this, they should be planted as soon as they appear on the market.

The time to dig these bulbs is when the leaves die down in summer. The bulbs should not be allowed to lie in the sun at any time, either when preparing the ground to plant them, or to dry them after digging.

In utter riot of color nothing can surpass a bed of mixed late tulips, nor in barbaric richness can anything surpass a planting of mixed Darwins. As cut flowers the Darwins are superior: the cottage type, except for the pure yellows and a very few others, are disappointing by indoor light. They are more gay out of doors, but the colors of the Darwins are deeper and more intense, and retain their brilliancy indoors and under artificial light.

Cut tulip blooms should be removed from the water over night and replaced in the morning, as they get waterlogged when kept constantly in water. This may be true also of some other flowers.

Do not attempt to grow any of these tulips indoors.

These bulbs are ready now.

Mixed Late-flowering. The prevailing colors are white, yellow, pink, orange, red and variegated, very showy. 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40, \$1,000 for \$22.00.

Mrs. Moon. Pure, clear yellow, tall pointed flower. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 100 for \$4.00.

Inglescombe Yellow. Cup-shaped flower of purest sulphur-yellow. Late. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 48c, 100 for \$3.20.

Ellen Wilmott. Tall slender bud. Pale cream color. Very late. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 100 for \$4.00, 250 for \$8.00.

Bouton d'Or. Rich golden yellow, with black anthers. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 36c, 100 for \$2.40.

Gala Beauty (?). Striped yellow and red. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 36c, 25 for 60c.

Crested Crown. Striped red and orange. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 48c.

Yellow Parrot. The Parrot tulips have long petals with ragged edges, making them very showy. This one is clear bright yellow, tipped bright red. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 42c, 25 for 75c.

Striped Parrot. Red and orange in broad stripes, very gaudy. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 42c.

DARWIN TYPE

In refined beauty there is nothing else in tulips to equal the Darwins, except that the pure yellows of the Cottage type share honors with them. The colors range from tinted whites through light and dark pink, rose, red, blue, lavender, lilac, violet, purple and brown to nearly black.

Mixed Darwins. This mixture is not made up of the varieties listed below, though some of them may be found in it, but there is a full range of colors in great variety. 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40, 1,000 for \$22.00.

Clara Butt. The first favorite of all tulips. Apricot-pink, an exquisite and faultless color. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40, 1,000 for \$22.00.

Wedding Veil. Gray-white, tipped blue. As with nearly all the Darwins, this variety shows its highest beauty in the bud stage. By growing Darwin tulips you can have buds rivaling in beauty those of the water-lily, and in all the Darwin colors. 5c, 3 for 12c, 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40, 250 for \$5.40.

White Queen. Cream-white, flushed pink. "The White Darwin." A tall and stately flower. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 100 for \$4.00.

Farncombe Sanders. The loveliest of all red tulips. Second in favor only to Clara Butt. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c, 100 for \$4.40.

Rev. Ewbank. Beautiful heliotrope, a very brilliant flower, and of first importance among the blues. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

La Tristesse. "Sorrow." Dull slaty blue. A stately and beautiful flower. 6c.

Opal. Heliotrope-lilac. A very brilliant dark-colored tulip, with exquisitely beautiful bud. 7c.

F. Sanders, Rem. This is Farncombe Sanders splashed with pure white. 8c, 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Crepuscle. Rosy lilac. Good size and strong grower. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 60c, 100 for \$4.40.

City of Haarlem (?). A most gorgeous flower, glowing in the sunlight like a burning coal. Deepest red. 10c.

Painted Lady. Heliotrope-white. No orchid can match the soft purity of color of this flower. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 48c.

Marconi. A fine very dark variety. 7c, 3 for 18c.

Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh-pink, and exquisite in form. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 100 for \$4.00.

Gudin. Lilac, shaded to white. A flower of marvelously sombre beauty. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 48c.

Jubilee. Deep purple. 10c.

Sieraad van Flora. Bright red. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

Massachusetts. A perfect flower, very large, of purest pale pink. 7c.

Busken Huet. Similar to City of Haarlem, but later. 8c.

Whistler. A fine red. 7c.

Euterpe. Brilliant clear lilac. 6c, 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

Mixed Rembrandts. These are striped flowers, and this assortment contains some of the very finest. 7c, 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

Velvet King. One of the finest of the dark varieties. 10c.

Petrus Hondius. Very similar to Sieraad van Flora. 7c.

Mystery. Like La Tulipe Noire, only more so. 20c.

N. B. The foregoing prices are both wholesale and retail.

LIGHT SIZE BLOOMING BULBS

Of most of the varieties of tulips listed by the hundred I shall be able to furnish a light-size grade of blooming bulbs, but I can not list them until after they are graded out. These will be furnished only in quantities of 100 or more bulbs of a variety in orders totaling 1,000 or more bulbs; i. e., in wholesale quantities. Write for prices, specifying the varieties wanted, and the quantity desired of each variety.

SMALL BULBS AT POUND RATES

Varieties: Mixed Late, Mrs. Moon, Inglescombe Yellow, Bouton d'Or, Ellen Willmott, Yellow Parrot, Mixed Darwin, Clara Butt, Wedding Veil, White Queen, Farncombe Sanders, Crepuscule. The varieties in largest supply are Clara Butt, Mixed Late, Mixed Darwin.

These bulbs in the main are too small to bloom, but many in the largest grade and some in the second will give flowers large enough to show the color and style of the variety. They are roughly graded to three sizes, approximately 150, 250, and 600 to the pound. State size preferred. Not less than one pound of a variety furnished.

1 pound of a variety, \$1.20. 2 pounds or more of a variety at \$1.10 per pound. 5 pounds or more of a variety at \$1.00 per pound. If order totals 10 pounds or more, \$1.00 per pound, any assortment. If order totals 50 pounds or more, 10% discount. If order is to be shipped f. o. b. here, purchaser paying express charges, an additional 10% discount from original total of the order.

These quotations are both wholesale and retail, and refer only to this grade of bulbs, the sizes too small to bloom.

WINTER ONIONS

Every family should have its row of these. When established, they will give a supply of green onions from late fall to midsummer. Plant where they can remain two or three years. 15c per half pound, 10c per quarter pound.

LILIES OF THE VALLEY

Require a location cool, moist and shady: 15c per three-crown plant. Per fifteen crowns, 50c.

GERMAN IRISES

German irises should be planted shallow, and should be given, as nearly as possible, a dry, well-drained location in full sun. It is advisable also, for better drainage and to secure a little air drainage, to plant them in the tops of small mounds or ridges. A dressing of some form of lime or limestone is very beneficial.

While these flowers are neither new nor high in price, they are still standard, and worthy of a place in any garden. Most of them are one-color flowers, which give the strongest effect in mass planting. A flower which samples up a whole millinery shop may be exquisitely beautiful in itself and interesting to study, but for effect, whether in bouquets or in outdoor planting, the one-color flowers are superior.

Cream White. Early. 15c.

Germanica Alba. Early. Pure white, color clean and brilliant. 15c.

Amas. Early. Very large flower, two shades of rich purple. 20c.
Kochii. Early. Buds soot-black, flowers deepest purple. A large flower and heavy bloomer, making a solid mass of color. 15c, 6 for 66c, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$7.00.

Gertrude. Pure blue. 15c, 6 for 60c, 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$6.00.

Pallida Dalmatica. Plant large, tall and stately. Flower very large, soft lavender in color. 20c, 6 for \$1.00, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.

Ciengialti. Similar to *Pallida Dalmatica*, but smaller, deeper in color, daintily crinkled, and richly fragrant. 15c, 6 for 60c, 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$7.00.

Innocenza. Late. Rich ivory-white. A charming variety, tall and graceful. 20c, 6 for \$1.00, 25 for \$3.00.

Koenig. King of Iris. Dark smoky yellow and rich brown. A superb iris. 25c.

SIBERIAN IRISES

Very decorative in style and aristocratic in bearing. They thrive in almost any soil or location, and are especially well at home by the waterside. They should be planted a little deeper than the German irises.

Blue King. Rich dark blue. 15c, 6 for 50c, 25 for \$1.50.

Dark Blue. *Sanguinea*? 15c, 6 for 50c, 25 for \$1.50.

Snow Queen. Large pure white. 15c, 6 for 60c, 25 for \$2.00.

Superba. Dark purple. 15c.

N. B. If desired in larger quantities, write for prices by the hundred, express not paid.

SWAMP IRISES

Like the Siberians, these thrive in any good garden location. Mine are in dry, thoroughly drained upland. They should be set rather shallow, covering only about two inches.

Ochroleuca. *Orientalis gigantea*. A superb flower, pure ivory-white, with yellow blotch on the falls. 25c, 6 for \$1.25.

Longipetala Superba. *Spuria* Mrs. A. W. Tait. Like the preceding in type, but a dainty lavender in color, shading to pink. 25c, 6 for \$1.25.

Pseudacorus. This variety grows the most superb plant and the most beautiful foliage of any and all irises. Flower flat, golden yellow, with black markings. 25c.

Fall planting of all irises, whatever type, should be early. If late, a mulch should be used, but the green leaves must extend up through the mulch.

PEONIES

Prices quoted herein are for good divisions that have to all appearances made preparation to bloom next year.

Whether or not a division will bloom the first year depends not so much on its size as on the development of the bud or buds, the manner in which it was cut, the earliness of its planting, and the moisture conditions through fall, winter and spring.

All peonies are double, except as noted. The figures preceding the names are the ratings given by The American Peony Society. Prices include postage or express charges. 3 or more of a kind at

dozen rate. If peonies are desired in quantities of 25 or more of a variety, totaling 100 or more plants, special rates can be given for many of the varieties.

Mixture. Ten varieties in mixture, my selection of plants and roots, 100 for \$20.00, 50 for \$11.00, 25 for \$6.00. 8 plants, all different, not labeled, for \$2.00, 4 for \$1.20. In assembling these orders I shall try to give as good a range and complete a variety of colors and types as the stock available will allow.

SINGLES. FORM OF BLOSSOM LIKE THE WILD ROSE

Hollis Dark Single. Deep and rich in color, and the first of this list to bloom. Tall. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

8.4 Albiflora, The Bride. Pure white. Flowers as big as dinner plates. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

Mixed Singles. Various shades of pink and red. 40c, 12 for \$3.60, 25 for \$6.60.

Single Tall Red. A good plain red, tall, a healthy and husky grower. 40c, 12 for \$3.60, 25 for \$6.60.

8.6 Mikado. Japanese type. Red, with red and gold center. \$2.50.

For distant planting effects, for indoor decoration, for color masses indoors or out, for profusion of bloom, for lightness, airiness and dainty grace, the singles are not surpassed.

WHITE

8.1 Grandiflora Nivea Plena. Milk-white, flushed pink and cream. Massive flower and plant. A variety introduced one hundred years ago, and still one of the most beautiful. Very early. 75c. 12 for \$7.80.

9.3 Festiva Maxima. Massive pure white, with splashes of crimson. A variety introduced more than fifty years ago, and still but little surpassed. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.9 Mmc. de Verneville. Rosy or creamy white, changing to pure white, with splashes of crimson on edges of center petals. A lovely ball of soft fluffiness. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

6.4 Lutea Plenissima. Similar to Duchesse de Nemours. A little earlier, a little more yellowish when opening, a little more green in the center. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

6.9 Blanche Cire. Similar to Lutea Plenissima and Duchesse de Nemours. All three are good commercial varieties. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. One of the loveliest of all white peonies. Opens pale sulphur white. Early midseason. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.2 Marcelle Dessert. Milk-white, faintly dotted lilac. The stems and leaf ribs of this flower are a vivid red, giving a colorful setting for the blossom such as I do not know in any other peony. \$1.60, 12 for \$18.00.

6.6 Sulphurea. Sulphur-white, richly fragrant. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

Queen Victoria. The commonest double white. Opens blush-white. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

7.8 Duke of Wellington. A superb milk-white variety. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.7 Albatre. Milk-white, very faintly tinted blush, center petals edged with a faint line of carmine. Tall stem, fine for cutting. Late midseason. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

8.7 Avalanche. In general effect indistinguishable from Albatre. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

7.9 Mme. Crousse. Superbly beautiful snowy white. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.5 Mme. Emile Galle. Exquisitely dainty white, with opalescent tints. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

8.3 Mons. Dupont. Large broad flower, flat, pure white with crimson splashes on edges of center petals. Late. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.0 Festiva. Similar to Festiva Maxima, but a dwarf grower, and late. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

8.1 Couronne d'Or. Enormous broad flower of pure waxy white, splashed red on edges of center petals. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.0 Mme. Fould. If it opens, which it is very liable to fail to do, this is one of the grandest of all peonies. Blush-white, and superbly beautiful. In a location of abundant moisture the year through I should expect it to be highly satisfactory. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

7.7 Mireille. Milk-white. Very large and heavy. The latest white peony. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

ROSE PINK

8.5 Octavie Demay. Beautiful pale pink. Very early. 60c, 12 for \$6.60.

8.5 Germaine Bigot. Fresh light pink. Enormous flower, sturdy plant, and heavy bloomer. The row of this was one of the sensations in my garden this spring. 75c, 12 for \$7.80.

8.6 Eugenie Verdier. Hydrangea-pink, with opalescent tints. \$1.00, 12 for \$9.00.

8.4 Marguerite Gerard. Large broad flower of pale hydrangea-pink. Tall. Early midseason. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

6.3 Mons Paillet. A beautiful light pink. 40c.

8.6 Mme. Auguste Dessert. Fresh light pink, with crimson flecks on center petals. 75c, 12 for \$7.80.

7.6 Virginie. Pale pink, tinted cream. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

7.9 Gloire de Ch. Gombault. Pink and amber, a wonderfully rich coloring. Tall stem, fine for cutting. 75c, 12 for \$7.80.

7.7 Philomele. Anemone type. Outside row of petals pink. The inner petals narrow and amber-yellow. 75c.

7.8 Queen Emma. Rich light pink and cream. A valuable commercial variety. \$1.00, 12 for \$10.00. Late midseason.

8.9 Marie Crousse. Exquisitely beautiful uniform salmon-pink. \$2.00.

8.3 Eugene Verdier. Baby-pink and cream. Massive flower and stem. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

7.5 La Tulipe. Pale hydrangea-pink. very tall. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

La Reine. (7.2 Alice de Julvecourt?). Lilac-white, shaded cream. Very beautiful. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.1 Livingstone. Pale lilac-rose, with carmine flecks. A massive flower. Late. 75c, 12 for \$7.80.

9.0 La France. Rose-pink with opalescent tints. Large plant and flower. \$6.00.

7.7 Dorchester. Beautiful light pink. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.2 Irma. Flower like the glorious La France, but shorter stemmed, and lacking the opalescent tints. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

8.8 Grandiflora. Pearly light pink. The very latest. \$1.00, 12 for \$10.00.

VIOLET PINK

9.8 Therese. Violet-rose. A flower of surpassing loveliness. Early. \$3.60.

9.2 Mons. Jules Elie. The same color as Claire Dubois. A superb variety. Early midseason. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

8.2 Gigantea. A loose open flower, broad and flat, a little more reddish than Mons. Jules Elie. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

7.3 Jenny Lind. Very similar to Lady Leonora, or this may possibly be that variety. A good one, in either case. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.6 Delicatissima. Pearly lilac-rose. A profuse bloomer. Late midseason. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

8.7 Claire Dubois. Violet-rose. Similar to Mons. Jules Elie, and equally dependable. Late. \$1.00, 12 for \$9.00.

DARK PINK

8.1 Asa Gray. "Salmon-flesh, powdered with carmine-lilac." A fine large flower and plant. Midseason. \$1.00, 12 for \$10.00.

7.8 Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Very similar in color to the preceding, but more dwarf. These are especially rich in color by artificial light. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

7.1 Alexandriana. An enormous flower, violet-rose. Very tall and heavy stem. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

Hollis No. 14. This was another of the sensations in my gardens this year. Enormous blooms of lavender-pink on tall strong stems. \$1.00, 12 for \$10.00.

7.9 Mme. Geissler. Enormous plant and flower. Dark pink. 50c.

Giant Pink. Similar to the preceding, but the flower is more loose and flat. 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

7.8 Modele de Perfection. Rich pink. Late. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

Roehm Van Boskoop. Dark pink. 40c.

7.6 Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Dark pink. \$1.00.

RED

L'Esperence. Maybe this is Edulis Superba. I do not know. Possibly, too, it should be classed as pink, but it serves the purpose of an early light red. 40c, 12 for \$3.60.

8.8 Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Very dark garnet-red. The darkest of all peonies, and the finest of all dark peonies. A superb flower and a beautiful plant. The row of this was the other sensation in my garden this year. \$2.00.

7.8 Modeste Guerin. Solferino-red. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

6.5 Meissonier. Brilliant crimson. Midseason. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

Hollis Scarlet. A bright red flower that holds its freshness of color until it falls. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

8.4 Felix Crousse. Brilliant red. One of the finest of all red peonies. 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

6.9 Louis van Houtte. Bright red. A dependable bloomer. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.1 Delachei. Rich brilliant dark red. 50c, 12 for \$4.80.

8.8 Karl Rosenfield. Rich dark crimson. One of the most brilliant of all peonies. Superb flower and plant. Late. \$1.25, 12 for \$12.00.

5.8 Frangans. Dark rose. Exquisitely fragrant. 40c.

7.5 Marechal Vaillant. Dark mauve pink. Large, and a brilliant flower. 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

7.5 Constant Devred. Dark rose-carmine. The most vivid color in my patch. \$1.00, 12 for \$10.00.

N. B. These prices include postage. 3 or more of a variety at the dozen rate.

In each of the above groups the varieties are arranged practically in the order of blooming.

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THE FLOWER GROWER

For all who grow flowers

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THE FLOWER GROWER, as its name implies, is filled with facts and information on growing flowers. Departments are devoted to the Rose, the Peony, the Iris, the Gladiolus, the Dahlia, and other flowers. It has a Bird department, a Wayside Ramblings department, the Glad Philosopher's Musings, Queries and Answers, Timely Suggestions, Our Birds, Sturtevant's Odds and Ends, and EDITORIALS on interesting subjects not always strictly floral.

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CARTERVILLE MO

Name _____

Address _____

If my descriptions seem inadequate, please note: the description does not make the flower. Any variety is the same, whether described by a line or a page, no matter who writes the description; nor can any description picture the flower to you as it will look when you see it. If any of my descriptions are much alike, the flowers are different, each one possessing some beauty, grace, or charm not found in the others. It pays usually to get varieties to name, because then you will know what to order if you want more of the same, or what not to order if you want something different.

Occasionally someone sends me a list of varieties to get a special price on the list. If I quoted Festiva Maxima at \$1.00, I could give 60% off and still get as much for my plant as I do by quoting it at 40c, but the customer would not be getting it any cheaper. My prices are already special, and the discounts are already off. If you wish plants in quantities of 25 or more of a variety, totaling 100 plants or more, send for my wholesale list, which gives lower prices at the hundred rate, express not paid. It also gives advantages in buying an order selected partly from one list and partly from the other.

In selecting varieties, the kind you will want will depend on what you are buying for. If for your own home grounds and for flowers for your own use, get any of the varieties, and as many of them as you can and have room for. If for the sale of flowers at home get low-priced ones that are good, because the given investment will give you more flowers. If to grow flowers to ship, be sure they are commercial varieties. A variety has to be good to be a commercial variety, but many of the loveliest kinds are not commercial varieties because they can not stand shipping and cold storage.

If you wish to make the sale of plants your main business, by all means get some of the grand high-priced ones, unless those who will be your customers will not pay a high price. When they see the flowers, though, they will pay a higher price than they had dreamed beforehand. Especially if your space and time are limited should you buy the higher-priced ones. \$3.60 invested in a plant of Therese will increase in value just as fast as nine Delicatissima at 40c each, with only one-ninth the land and labor cost. It will not yield so much in flowers, but will give marvels of beauty to enjoy. The flowers will sell at a higher price than those of Delicatissima, but will not bring so much money, as there will be only about one-ninth as many.

Of this list the following are perfectly dependable commercial varieties: Claire Dubois, Gl. de Ch. Gombault, Modeste Guerin, Octavie Demay, Felix Crousse, Lutea Plenissima, Duchesse de Nemours, Blanche Cire, Delicatissima, Mme. de Verneville, Meissonier, Queen Victoria, Frangrans, La Reine, Queen Emma, Festiva Maxima.

Peony plants should be set out as soon as received. If not planted at once, they should be kept moist. Once dried up, they are dead. Planting should be at such a depth that the buds will be two inches, not more, below the leveled surface of the ground when planting is finished. Any soil that is good for potatoes will be good for peonies. A rank, heavy soil will grow more massive blooms, but a lighter, friable soil is safer.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS

Immediately on receipt of cut flowers, slice off a small piece from the end of each stem, stand the flowers at once in water the full length of the stems, and put in a cool, damp place until fresh. Do not use ice-water. If flowers are very badly wilted, use warm or even hot water. Do not stand in the sun, nor in a breeze or draft.

For a flower to wear, never use one freshly cut, for it will wilt. Cut it several hours beforehand, and keep it in water until wanted. A flower that has been open several days will keep longer out of water without wilting than a flower freshly opened.

Never use manure in the soil in planting any bulb or fleshy-rooted plant. It can be used for top-dressing afterwards. For peonies use only bone meal and wood ashes.

The Peony is the Big Show of the garden, the Tulip its Splendor, the Narcissus its Treasure.

The Peony is a flower to admire, yes, the Narcissus to love, the Snowdrop to adore.

Fall bulbs, except the Spanish and Dutch irises, should be planted as soon as available, or as soon as possible after the summer heat and drouth are broken, so as to have all the time possible before winter for rootgrowth and bud-development.

To my notion, descriptions of varieties can be tedious. If mine seem commonplace, please be assured, if there is not beauty in the descriptions, there is in the flowers, which is where it belongs.

There are two good reasons, wholly apart from the consideration of safety, why it is better to make remittance by check, draft, or money order than by coin, currency or stamps. One is, you may forget to sign your name or address to your order or letter. If remittance is made by draft, money order, or check, I can write to the bank, post office, or express office and learn where to send the goods; whereas, with remittance made the other way, I have no clue. The other is, sometimes people forget to enclose the money, and I have to write for it.

Tulips, narcissi and peonies are furnished only in the fall. They must be planted before winter, and must stand in the ground during the winter and until after blooming. Peonies remain for years where planted, unless wanted in a different place or to be divided for increase. The time to dig them is early September. The time to dig tulips is as soon as the leaves die down in June. The time to dig narcissi is when the leaves die down, which occurs a little later than with tulips. Narcissi are best left undisturbed for several years.

Remember. All prices include postage and express charges.

If you can not use this price list, please hand it to some flower-loving friend.

"TALL BEARDED IRISES"

The experience of a lifetime of growing the iris is set down in this book. By Mr. Walter Stager. For sale by Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y. Price \$2.00.

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A high-grade magazine devoted mostly to flowers and their growing, a little to the birds, and a little to humanity in general. If you are a flower lover, you can not afford to be without it. Subscription price, \$1.50 for one year, \$3.50 for three years. I can send in your subscription as agent, or you can order direct. If you like, I can also forward your order for the iris book.

The Flower Grower is published at Calcium, N. Y., but is by no means so prosaic as the name of its home.